

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PALESTINE NEWS AGENCY RESPONDS TO AS-SADAT 'CLAIMS'

JN030941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 3 May--The Palestine news agency Wafa has declared that the claims reiterated by traitor As-Sadat about his right to represent the Palestinian Arab people are an actual translation of the secret agreements he concluded with the Zionist enemy--agreements according to which he committed himself to intensify the plotting against the Palestine issue.

This came in a political commentary Wafa released yesterday in reply to As-Sadat's speech delivered the day before yesterday. Wafa said: The PLO has not achieved its present stature by As-Sadat's permission, but by the process of revolutionary struggle and by rallying the Palestinian Arab people behind it.

Wafa added: The occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, both the land and the people, are part of the Arab homeland and of the millions of Palestinian Arabs who have declared their belonging and loyalty to the PLO.

Wafa asserted that the wheel of the revolution is moving strongly forward, due to this great people's struggle and the revolutionaries' sacrifices. The Egyptian Arab people, thanks to their pan-Arab patriotic will, will not abandon the Palestinian people's cause--the cause and crux of their struggle.

PLO SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT ON PALESTINIAN PERMITS

NC022030 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 2 May 79 NC

[Text] A PLO official spokesman has denied the false reports published in the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH saying that a number of Palestinian youths recently received family reunion permits from their relatives in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The newspaper described these permits as facilities for the Palestinian youths and an incentive for them to accept autonomy.

The spokesman announced that these reports are untrue and groundless. Autonomy basically aims at emptying the land of its inhabitants and expelling the Palestinians and not allowing them to enter our occupied land.

Our people, under the leadership of the PLO, have defined their attitude in rejecting the Camp David conspiracy and the capitulationist solutions resulting from it, including administrative self-rule. Our people will not fall into the traps and schemes set up by U.S. imperialism and their agents in the region. We must remind some people of what the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, the terrorist Menahem Begin, has said: No state for the Palestinians, no cooperation with the PLO and no return of Arab Jerusalem.

WEST BANK MAYORS SEND CABLE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

JN030627 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] West Bank mayors, including the mayors of Nabulus, Hebron and Tulkarm, sent a cable to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in which they rejected the Egyptian regime head's claim that he represents them. The West Bank mayors reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

ARAB GROUP AT UN TO DISCUSS U.S. ARAB LEAGUE OFFICES ISSUE

JN030912 Manassah GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] United Nations, 3 May--In his capacity as president of the Arab group for this month, Dr 'Ali Humaidan, the UAE permanent representative to the United Nations, has called for a meeting of the Arab group to discuss the situation of the Arab League offices in the United States.

Last week the Arab League appointed Anis al-Barghuti as official in charge of the Arab League office in New York to replace Badir Hamdan, of Egyptian nationality, in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad last month.

The correspondent reported that the new official in charge of the Arab League office in New York has discovered that the funds of the office, as well as those allocated for information purposes in the Arab League office in Washington, were withdrawn prior to his appointment.

The Arab delegations to the United Nations are contributing to the Arab League offices' expenses until the Arab League adopts a decision on the subject.

BAGHDAD VOF CITES PFLP OFFICIAL ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

JN022108 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Interview granted by PFLP Political Bureau member Taysir Qub'ah to Baghdad Voice of Palestine radio correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Taysir, how does the PFLP assess the situation in Lebanon in light of recent developments there? What is the Palestinian revolution's stand on these developments?

[Answer] The new developments in the Lebanese arena are linked to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot against the entire Arab area. We in the PFLP and in the Palestinian revolution expect the Zionist enemy--supported by reaction and imperialism and by the other tool of imperialism, the forces of fascism--to continue to try to strike against the Lebanese nationalist forces and the Palestinian revolution.

The recent aggression and the proclamation of Sa'id Haddad's free state in southern Lebanon, fully supported by Zionism, are part of this framework. In fact, this is not the first time the Palestinian resistance movement has been subjected to annihilation attempts on the political or military levels since the first shot was fired. Imperialism, reaction and Zionism are trying to deal a blow to the revolution on the practical level. However, every attempt to deal a blow to fedayeen action in Gaza, the West Bank, Jordan and Lebanon since 1975 has failed.

[Question] Comrade Taysir, in the near future the occupied homeland will witness new joint attempts and developments between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity to peddle the plot of self-rule. In your opinion, are the Palestinian resistance groups in agreement on a practical and common groundwork for confronting this plot? What is the PFLP's position on this groundwork?

[Answer] As I said in my answer to the first question, the Palestinian revolution is being subjected to a dangerous conspiracy at this stage. One facet of this conspiracy is dealing a blow to the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon by trying to weaken and contain it so as to force it to join the bandwagon of capitulatory solutions. Another facet of this conspiracy is the self-rule plot. We in the Palestinian revolution and the PFLP consider this to be a conspiracy against the Palestinian revolution and the future of the Palestinian people and the Arab masses.

On the practical level, we believe [words indistinct] the PFLP and the Palestinian revolution on the groundwork of the joint program approved at the recent Palestine National Council meeting. We all agreed on this program as a minimum for rejecting the plot of self-rule and safeguarding the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon. The resistance is in agreement on coordinating action to confront this conspiracy. Despite the lack of any practical application of the organizational program approved at the recent National Council meeting, we in the PFLP believe that all groups of the resistance, the nationalist and democratic forces and the masses of our people will confront and foil this conspiracy.

ARAB CENTER FOR CULTURAL PROPERTY PROTECTION SUSPENDS EGYPT

JN030926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May--The Regional Center for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Arab Countries has suspended Egypt's membership in the center for an indefinite period. Dr 'Adil Naji, director general of the center, said that the decision comes in implementation of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference resolutions to boycott As-Sadat's regime for signing the treasonous agreement with the Zionist enemy.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER BERATES ARAB LEAGUE 'WEAKNESS'

JN030813 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0635 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has stated that the Arab area is the target of foreign forces who are trying to weaken the role it can play as a strategic area in the world.

In an interview granted to the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today, the Bahraini foreign minister expressed regret that the Arab area has not been able to move from the stage of individual action to that of collective action. He added that it is regrettable to see weakness begin to creep slowly upon the Arab League, which is the only existing institution working to achieve unified Arab action.

On the latest agreement signed between Egypt and the Zionist entity, the Bahraini foreign minister said that the agreement will either move the area to a new stage where lasting peace will be achieved and where further rapid steps will be taken to enable all parties to participate in a dialog under UN auspices, or the area will witness reaction against this agreement on the Arab and international levels that may lead to war, particularly as the powder kegs of this war exist in the West Bank, Lebanon and the Golan Heights.

The Bahraini foreign minister added that there is only one course the Arab nation can adopt: Arab solidarity and coordination. No Arab country will have any role worth mentioning in the area without unified Arab action.

Asked whether he believes the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held recently in Baghdad can be considered a strategic framework for joint Arab action, the Bahraini foreign minister explained that the conference summed up Arab reaction to the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty but did not have formulation of an Arab strategy as its aim.

He added that the basic problem of joint Arab action for the last 30 years--that is, since the establishment of the Israeli entity--has been the absence of a unified strategy. The Bahraini foreign minister expressed the hope that the Arabs will succeed in formulating a unified strategy and that specialized committees will be established to implement such a strategy, with each Arab country implementing this strategy according to its capabilities and potentials.

The Bahraini foreign minister stressed that the ideal solution to the Middle East conflict lies in recovery of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He added that all parties should participate in this solution through the legitimate international forum represented by the United Nations, because this international forum bans the occupation of lands by force and recognizes the right of all peoples to self-determination. He added that no single Arab country can settle the issue alone, whether peacefully or militarily.

In reply to a question on whether he believes a strong Arab League will be seen in the future, the Bahraini foreign minister stated that if the Arab League members wish to carry out effective and cohesive work through the Arab League, they can certainly make it a strong organization.

He stressed that his country believes that pan-Arab interests dictate the need to strengthen the Arab League and that it is not in the pan-Arab interest to weaken it, because any weakness in the league will reflect a weakness in Arab solidarity. However, he stated that the Arab League Charter should be revised in order to reflect both new developments and future prospects.

On the nature of future ties among postrevolution Iran, the countries of the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al-Khalifah stated that Iran is a friendly Muslim neighbor country, with historical and geographical ties with the countries in the area. The Bahraini foreign minister stressed that what took place in Iran is considered a local affair. He expressed his country's full readiness to cooperate with the Islamic republic.

Commenting on U.S. threats against the countries of the area, the Bahraini foreign minister said that his country believes only in the policy of regional joint action among the countries of the area so they can defend themselves. He declared his country's rejection of any foreign intervention in the area's affairs. He stated that those to whom the area belongs are the only ones capable of defending and protecting it. The Bahrain foreign minister pointed to the importance of coordination among the countries of the area in the field of weapons purchase and import. He stated that all the leaders of the area's countries are aware that no one country or army can protect the area alone or even protect itself, regardless of its strength. He expressed the hope that his statement will not be interpreted as suggesting the establishment of a defense pact among the countries in the area. He added that what is meant is a comprehensive Arab defense and security coordination within the framework of the joint Arab defense pacts.

The Bahraini foreign minister stressed that border disputes among gulf countries are not that important and will not affect the formulation of a joint action scheme to remove the area from international conflicts and prevent it from becoming a troubled area. Collective action will overcome all dregs left by colonialism.

The Bahraini foreign minister emphasized the importance of Bahraini-Kuwaiti relations, expressing the hope that these relations will constitute the nucleus for unity among all the countries in the area. He pointed out the importance of the recent visits the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister paid to the countries in the area and to the efforts the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister exerted to promote the unionist course in the UAE.

The Bahraini foreign minister proposed the formation of a permanent council or special committee that will be charged with settling differences among the countries in the area. He added that he cannot decide anything on this subject now. However, he expressed hope that the countries in the area will agree in the future on a clear concept of the action required to reach a formula for creating a unified organ by which they can achieve this objective.

The Bahraini foreign minister stated that the Bahraini Government is currently revising the provisions of the constitution, in order to establish a democratic situation in line with the Bahraini people's aspirations. He added that the final picture has not yet been completed but that Bahrain is on the road to achieving constitutional democracy.

On the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in the Moroccan capital in the next few days, the Bahraini foreign minister said that the most important subjects on the conference agenda are the question of liberating the occupied holy lands, including Jerusalem, and the Muslims' situation in the world and in the non-Islamic countries.

KUWAIT

AL-ANBA': KUWAIT 'SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING' JOINING UAE

JN031031 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May--Quoting sources described as well-informed, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' reports today that Kuwait is seriously considering becoming a member of the UAE and that this subject is under discussion at the highest level in Kuwait.

The paper, quoting the same sources, added that this Kuwaiti step will be decided in the future in light of current efforts to entrench and consolidate the unionist march, thus permitting the establishment of a unionist state, as desired by the Kuwaiti amir, government and people.

The paper adds that Kuwait is proceeding in this step due to its belief in the Arab Gulf's unity and in order to open the door by which other fraternal countries can join the union, thus making it possible for the area to be a united states, capable of confronting all local and external challenges.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRESS COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S MAY DAY SPEECH

JN021103 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 2 May--Today's Saudi papers devote their comment to As-Sadat's May Day speech in which he leveled insults at the Arab nation. AL-BILAD says: The Arab nation did not need to be reminded anew that the Egyptian president has sold its cause at the cheapest price and destroyed the prestige of Egypt. The nation also did not need to hear more fallacies and distorted facts from him over and above what he has already said since he signed his capitulatory and defeatist treaty with Israel, because the nation is not ignorant of the motives behind his capitulation. The paper says that Israel did not expect President as-Sadat to go as far as to say he will take two steps in order to encourage Israel to take one step. AL-BILAD asks: What peace can be achieved from all this capitulation to an enemy who is plotting to swallow all our resources? The only new thing is that As-Sadat confirmed yesterday that he has made more concessions that the Zionists themselves and therefore deserves the confidence, support and blessing of Menahem Begin and the contempt of the Arab nation.

The paper concludes: We are certain that President as-Sadat and the enemies of the Arab nation will never be able to sever Egypt from the Arab body or use its legacy to serve the Egyptian Government's suspicious designs against the Arab nation's will and national interests.

In its comment, AL-JAZIRAH says: Despite this tyranny over the Egyptian people and his allegation about representing this people in all he is doing, As-Sadat cannot convince a single Egyptian. The Egyptian would have said something different if given the freedom to express his opinion about As-Sadat's actions. He would have described As-Sadat as a traitor who has betrayed the will of the Egyptian people and Egypt's history and heroic struggle.

The paper adds: As-Sadat is mistaken if he thinks for one moment that by opening up a campaign of insults and affronts against the Arab nation he can divert the Egyptian people's attention from the crimes he has committed against Arab national rights. As-Sadat also is mistaken if he thinks that his new campaign of insults against the Arab nation can divert the Arab nation's attention from its real battle against the Zionist enemy, who wants to subjugate this nation to his will.

AL-JAZIRAH says: If the insults which As-Sadat is now leveling against Arab leaders stem from the psychological state he is in because of the evaporation of his delusions of Arab leadership, then he should understand that by these insults he has revealed himself as a strangely ambitious man who cannot lead his own people, let alone lead a great living nation like the Arab nation, which is not short of great leaders.

The paper concludes: Let As-Sadat go on with his new campaign of insults. The Arab nation has other responsibilities than the more than As-Sadat can comprehend.

In its comment, 'UKAZ says the Arab nation is now going through a difficult phase in its history which calls for the nation, and its leaders in particular, to completely and very carefully understand the nature of the current changes and the various circumstances which govern our behavior so as to preserve Arab-Islamic unity.

The paper concludes that any casting of doubts about the Saudi role concerning the Arab cause will not detract from the significance of this role which Saudi Arabia has been and will be playing to assert the pan-Arab concept of the struggle against the hostile forces, headed by Israel.

In its comment, AR-RIYAD notes that As-Sadat is making speeches almost on a daily basis and says: Whoever follows As-Sadat's speeches notes that the Egyptian president is unwisely attacking Arab and Islamic states.

Commenting on As-Sadat's classification of Arab states into moderate, rejectionist and adolescent states and his description of Saudi Arabia as an isolated, subservient state, the paper says: If As-Sadat were to go back to his old remarks, he would find that he had described Saudi Arabia, personified by the late King Faysal, as the real hero of the canal crossing and that he had considered Saudi Arabia under King Khalid as the home of the Arabs.

AR-RIYAD says: We will not ask As-Sadat about what happened to the Arab aid funds and whether the Egyptian Army and the Egyptian citizen have benefitted from these funds. It is sufficient to refer to Kuwait's objection that these funds should have been in the form of projects improving the Egyptian people's resources.

The paper concludes: He who is leveling insults at the Arabs should give us one example of a successful attempt to solve the Egyptian people's crises.

CROWN PRINCE FAHD REPORTEDLY POSTPONES VISIT TO BRAZIL

JN021055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 2 May--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has postponed his visit to Brazil. The visit was scheduled for this month. Citing well-informed sources, the paper says that developments in the situation in the Arab area is the reason for the postponement and that contacts are currently underway between Saudi Arabia and Brazil to fix a new date for the visit.

YEMEN--PDRY

PRIME MINISTER SAYS UNIFICATION MUST PROCEED UNIMPEDED

LD021230 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 May 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, attended the big mass rally held this morning at Martyrs' Square, Khormaksar, on the occasion of May Day, the international day of the working class.

The mass rally was also attended by the brother members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee and of the Secretariat General of the General Confederation of Trade Unions of the Republic, a number of brother ministers, officials of mass organizations and multitudes of countrymen.

At the rally brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad spoke on behalf of the party and state, dealing with various problems facing the working in the present stage. He also discussed Yemeni unity and said the party and state would continue working energetically shoulder to shoulder with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland and all the honorable Yemeni patriots for the sake of restoring the unity of our Yemeni people. He stressed our eagerness to adhere to the time limits fixed for the unity committee to accomplish its work, according to the two presidents' statement issued on their meeting in Kuwait. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also stressed that our Yemeni people would not tolerate anyone trying to fabricate problems or to use their agents to obstruct the results arrived at with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland. He said these forces should realize that our single people will oppose any attempt to return them to the tragedies of fighting reactionary coups against their national aims. He said that Aden will remain the first line of defense for San'a' and that San'a' will only be the first line of defense for the Yemeni revolution and national sovereignty of the people.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed our support for and solidarity with the struggle of the brotherly Omani people, led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, for their national salvation from the oppression of the Qabus regime, that agent of imperialism and Zionism and allied with As-Sadat.

He expressed a warm welcome for the successive victories being won by the Iranian people, and the establishment of the republican regime in Iran.

He also declared our country's support for the progressive course being pursued by the revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its right to defend its sovereignty, national independence and social system.

On the struggle of the Palestinian people, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reaffirmed that our country would continue to provide more support for the Palestinian revolution, led by the PLO. He said: In this field, our activity will continue with the aim of strengthening the cohesion and unity among the Arab nationalist and progressive forces and their liberated regimes in order to confront the imperialist and Zionist designs, in the implementation of which the agent regime of As-Sadat has begun to play a major role, once having agreed to become a policeman to guard imperialist interests and implement the aggressive policy against the Arab and African peoples and their liberation movements. In this respect, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared the solidarity and support of our country for the struggle of the heroic Arab peoples of Egypt and their progressive forces for the fulfillment of their goals and the restoration of their nationalist and liberatory image of the 23 July revolution and its brilliant progress so that Egypt might revert to what it was in the era of 'Abd an-Nasir--a citadel of all those struggling for the liberation of their peoples, progress and independent development.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad referred to the development of our country's relations with the countries of the socialist camp, headed by the friendly USSR, which has provided and continues to provide all manner of cooperation and solidarity with the struggle of our Yemeni people and our Arab peoples in defense of their national independence and economic and social development.

AS-SADAT ISSUES DECREE AMENDING PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY LAW

NC021948 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 May 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat today issued a decree law amending some of the provisions of the People's Assembly Law and the Constituencies Law. Under the amendment, the Arab Republic of Egypt will be divided into 176 constituencies. Two People's Assembly members--at least one of them must be from among the workers and the peasants--will be elected for each constituency. In 30 constituencies a third member, who must be a woman, will be elected in addition to the two members.

The interior minister will define the rules for a candidacy and election in these constituencies, and insure the presence of the percentage of the workers and peasants in the People's Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the law.

GHALI: WEST ASIAN COMMITTEE SUSPENSION DECISION ILLEGAL

NC022113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 2 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the decision adopted by the Economic Committee of the West Asian states, now meeting in Baghdad, regarding the suspension of Egypt's membership, is illegal and illegitimate. He added that this committee has no power to suspend any member and that its decisions are mere recommendations which must be approved by the UN Economic and Social Council.

Dr Ghali also said that Egypt's delegation to the committee meetings continued to attend the meetings, on instructions from Egypt. He added that the head of the delegation, who is Planning Ministry Under Secretary Sa'id Lutfi, will, on his return, submit a detailed report to Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil on the violations of UN regulations during the meetings.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RECEIVES SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER BARRE

NC021357 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 2 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 May--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre, who arrived in Cairo 2 days ago.

The meeting was attended by Somali Defense Minister Brig Gen Omar Haji [name as received] and Somali Ambassador in Cairo Abdulrahim Abby Farah.

Ghali, Barre Meeting

NC022040 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 May 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met at the Foreign Ministry this evening with Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre. During the 1-hour meeting the two discussed suitable means and methods for further strengthening the multi-lateral cordial relations between Egypt and Somalia. They also affirmed the importance of continuing the coordination between the two countries vis-a-vis the strategy of defending their vital interests in the region.

QNA: MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MAGAZINE FAILS TO APPEAR

JN301059 Doha QNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 30 April--The magazine AD-DA'WAH, organ of the Muslim Brotherhood group in Egypt, failed to appear this month, Jamadi ath-Thani, for the first time since its re-publication in 1976. Official Egyptian authorities have not yet given any reasons for the failure of the magazine to appear. The magazine was due to publish its latest edition the day before yesterday--the beginning of the month of Jamadi ath-Thani.

It will be recalled that the magazine has been opposing the Camp David agreements ever since they were concluded. It strongly condemned these agreements when they were signed last September.

The failure of AD-DA'WAH to appear this month comes at a time when President Anwar as-Sadat again publicly condemned the "politicization of Islam." President as-Sadat said in a speech this week in Suez city that he is determined to prevent the exploitation of religion for political goals. He also spoke about the movement of the Islamic groups in the universities.

It will be recalled that AD-DA'WAH had been censored for 22 years. It was published again in 1976.

Another monthly religious magazine, AL-'ITISAM, also failed to appear last month.

NEW POLITICAL MAGAZINE ASH-SHA'B BEGINS PUBLICATION

NC010810 Cairo MENA in English 0746 GMT 1 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 May--The first issue of ASH-SHA'B, the organ of the Socialist Labour Party, appeared this morning. The paper, which will be published initially on a weekly basis, is in tabloid format. Daily publication of the organ is envisaged eventually.

PAPERS REFLECT WEST BANK, GAZA REACTION TO AS-SADAT SPEECH

NC030645 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The three Cairo papers this morning reflected the wide-scale reaction in the West Bank and Gaza to the speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat on the occasion of May Day. The papers refer to news agency reports from the occupied territories to the effect that the Palestinian circles there showed great understanding of President as-Sadat's May Day speech, particularly when he reminded the Arab people of the treasonous role played by King 'Abdallah in 1948 and the developments of the Palestinian issue.

The papers point out that reports from the occupied territories indicate the following:

1. President as-Sadat exposed the failure of the Arab states--particularly the confrontation states with Israel--to take any political or military initiatives to liberate occupied Arab territory.

2. President as-Sadat exposed, for the first time, the attempt to take the Arab world back to the policy of axes. Among the states that attended the Baghdad summit there are the Iraqi-Saudi Arabian axis, the Saudi Arabian-Syrian axis, and the Libyan-Algerian-Syrian-PDRY axis. All these axes paralyze Palestinian national action and political, diplomatic activity for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

3. The Palestinians in the occupied territory look to President as-Sadat to secure in the forthcoming negotiations an Israeli agreement for the Palestinians to exercise their right to decide their own future in accordance with the UN Charter, without any foreign intervention, and to establish their free state. The Palestinians also look to the establishment of bridges of understanding between the Fatah movement and the Egyptian leadership to prevent party or royal guardianship of the Palestinian issue and people.

PRESS ON ARAB, IRANIAN DECISIONS TO SEVER RELATIONS

NC030756 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Who Builds the Prosperity of Egypt?" the newspaper AL-AHRAM editorially questions the extent of change which the decision by some Arab states to break off relations with Egypt can make to the will of the Egyptian people.

The paper points out that the Arab leaders are mistaken if they imagine that the decision to embark on peace and the process of peace was a decision by a ruler rather than by the entire people, and the course of a leader and not the course of 40 million people. A declaration of support by the people, through their representatives in the People's Assembly, was not enough; they went in person to the referendum boxes and announced their decision. Their sweeping consensus on peace was also a consensus on the course of building.

For this reason we say that the decision of the leaders of the Arab states to break off relations with Egypt constitutes a real challenge to the people of Egypt. The Egyptian people have experienced and faced many challenges from which they have emerged victoriously. There is no doubt that it hurts the Egyptian people to see that the challenge to them has come from Arabs and from brothers and kinsmen. However, this was not the wish of the Egyptian people; it was the wish of the Arab leaders, whose aims range from desire for leadership to covering up domestic problems.

The paper points out that the Arab leaders have different aims. However, there is no disagreement about Egypt's aim inside Egypt. The Egyptian people know that they have a fierce and bitter battle to wage, that of building democracy and prosperity under peace. Nobody but the people of Egypt will build the prosperity of Egypt and they are capable of doing this. The Egyptian people have participated in building the prosperity of many surrounding states and they have much experience both within Egypt and outside. The Egyptian people will build the prosperity of Egypt. The future will prove Egypt's victory in this battle.

Writing on Iran's decision to break off formal diplomatic relations with Egypt, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: Tehran Radio announced Monday morning that Iran decided to break its formal diplomatic relations with Egypt. We do not know what these relations are that Iran broke off with Egypt, nor the effects of these seeming relations.

We only know of relations between the peoples of Egypt and Iran, and of religious, historic and cultural ties as well as mutual sympathy in tragedies. We will continue to maintain these ties on the popular level. We do not treat people on the basis of what their unstable rulers do.

The paper denounces this decision but affirms that it will not have a positive effect and is of no consequence to Egypt's position. What causes regret, however, are the circumstances which both surrounded the decision and prompted the manner in which it was issued. Iran was neither a member of, nor represented at, the Baghdad conference--so we cannot say that this decision was in response to that conference's resolution and in line with the rejectionist states.

Concluding its article the paper says: Actually Iran severed relations which did not exist. Its decision does not harm Egypt in any way.

AL-AHRAM: TUNISIA OPPOSED SANCTIONS ON UNITED STATES

NC030832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 May--AL-AHRAM today reveals one of the secrets of the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting which was held in Baghdad in late March. It discloses why the rejectionist states backed down and did not impose economic sanctions against the United States.

The paper says that despite the rejectionist states' enticement of Tunisia to agree to the temporary transfer of the Arab League headquarters to its territory, Tunisia refused to respond to the call of imposing sanctions against the United States. It justified this attitude by saying that it has more common interests with the United States than with the Arabs. The Tunisian foreign minister, Mohammed Fitouri, said at the time: If the rejectionist states insist on imposing sanctions against the United States, then our main conditions are that Algeria should cancel all its petroleum contracts with the United States, which receives preferential treatment from Algeria, and that Iraq and Libya cancel all their petroleum sales, whether directly or through a third party, to the United States.

AL-AHRAM points out that when these states learned of Tunisia's attitude, this changed some of the positions and they immediately backed down and silenced PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS MEETINGS IN BAGHDAD

JN022036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 May--The Economic Commission for Western Asia [ECWA] has recommended the creation of a regional plan to help the member states by increasing their capabilities regarding foreign trade policies and planning. ECWA urged the member states to support this regional plan.

At the conclusion of its sixth session here this evening, ECWA called for strengthening economic and technical cooperation between its member states and regional and international committees. It also called for increasing scholarships and training programs.

The UN Economic and Social Council has recommended the suspension of Egypt's membership in ECWA because of its deviation from Arab unanimity and for creating a breach in this unanimity through its alliance with the racist Zionist entity. This alliance will have a detrimental effect on the cohesion of the ECWA member states and its joint efforts to achieve economic integration and maintain strong economic relations among the countries of the area.

ECWA decided to transfer the headquarters of the General Secretariat from Beirut to Baghdad in September at the end of the 5-year transitional period. ECWA will occupy temporary offices to be allocated by the Iraqi Government until the permanent building of the headquarters is completed.

ECWA decided to convene its seventh session at its new headquarters in Baghdad at a date to be set later. In its recommendations, ECWA called on the industrial countries to fulfill their role in supporting technical cooperation among the area's developing countries and to give further aid when the need arises.

ECWA called on the UN secretary general to take urgent steps to insure suitable resources and other forms of support to enable ECWA to perform its tasks effectively and to achieve economic integration for its member states.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN COMPANIES, SHIPS REPORTED

JN010921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May--In the last 4 months Iraq boycotted 180 foreign companies and ships for violations of the rules of the Arab boycott of the Zionist entity. During the same period, 326 foreign companies and ships were lifted from the blacklist for responding to the terms and decisions of the Arab boycott offices and for refraining from dealing with companies boycotted for the dealings with establishments and companies belonging to the Zionist entity.

An official source at the economic boycott section at the Ministry of Trade has said that the companies and ships which were boycotted are American, British, Japanese, West German, Indian, French, Australian, Belgian, Brazilian, Maltese, Cypriot, Greek and Singaporean. He added that the companies and ships which were lifted from the blacklist are Cypriot, British, Greek, American, Panamanian, and Dutch.

These decisions were made with the aim of strengthening the measures adopted by the Arab boycott offices in tightening the economic encirclement of the Zionist entity and the companies dealing with it.

NA'IM HADDAD ON RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY

LD031057 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Apr-6 May 79 pp 8, 9 LD

[Report on interview given by Na'im Haddad, general secretary of the Iraqi Progressive National and Nationalist Front, to front's newspaper AL-JABHAH in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpts] Na'im Haddad, general secretary of the Iraqi Progressive National and Nationalist Front, has emphasized that the front will continue to exist whether or not the Iraqi Communist Party withdraws from it. He said that this party has acted contrary to the Iraqi revolution's principles and collaborated with the people's enemies in serving conspiratorial plans.

In a statement to AL-JABHAH, organ of the front, Na'im Haddad denied the Communist Party allegations that it has been the target of persecution with the aim of doing away with the party's ideological and organizational independence. He stressed that the socialist Arab Ba'th Party is not trying to impose any particular ideology on any parties to the front. Its only condition is adherence to the front's charter and principles and to the people's interest.

Speaking about the efforts aimed at the achievement of Iraqi-Syrian unity, he said that the two countries are making steady progress toward the achievement of this goal.

Asked about relations with the Iraqi Communist Party and whether this party has withdrawn from the front, Na'im Haddad said: So far the Communist Party has not notified us of its withdrawal from the front. At the last meeting with party representatives they strongly denied statements published abroad and attributed to some Communist Party leaders statements to the effect that the party has declared its withdrawal from the front. The Communist Party has not officially withdrawn from the front but has only suspended its activities in it. It no longer attends its meetings and does not participate in any activities within its framework. On the contrary, according to information available to us the party is involved in clandestine activities and is attacking the revolution. It is also spreading antirevolutionary propaganda abroad, thereby collaborating with the people's enemies and serving conspiratorial plans. The party is thus carrying out a dishonorable task at a time when the revolution is adopting a bold and heroic stand in the face of the Zionist-reactionary plot and our country is becoming an impregnable edifice for struggle and for the progressive Arab revolution.

Na'im Haddad said that the Communist Party's present position cannot last for long. Its front membership cannot remain suspended for a long period during which it would be able to carry out its activities against the revolution under the protection of the front's umbrella. The party does not wish to declare its withdrawal from the front because of the great benefits it can obtain from formally remaining in it.

Haddad disclosed that a meeting was recently held with Communist Party representatives during which they were acquainted of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party's views on the need for the Iraqi Communist Party's attitudes to be adjusted toward national and pan-Arab issues, the revolution's program, and nationalist and socialist principles and policies and for the party to refrain from adopting policies that do not serve the interest of the people and revolution. It was made plain to the party representatives that opposing this line means siding with the enemies of the people and revolution and that adherence to the front's alliance means commitment to the National Action Charter, nonviolation of the charter's principles and basis, and nonexploitation of opportunities and conditions in order to harm the revolution.

He added: At this meeting we stressed to the Iraqi Communist Party representatives the need for their party to define a clear stand toward the front's alliance within a specified period of time and to refrain from any activities hostile to the revolution. They were also asked to refrain from spreading lies abroad with the aim of misleading public opinion. In fact, a few days ago a delegation from the Iraqi Communist Central Committee Party left for Moscow in order to meet with the party's Politburo members who have been residing there for several months and to convey to them the Ba'th Party's views and bring back a definite answer in this regard. But they proposed nothing new and did not respond to our proposals.

It was clear to us that the Communist Party wants to prolong the negotiations without coming forward with anything definite regarding its relations with the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the rest of the parties to the front with the aim of gaining time. Therefore, during our recent meeting with the Communist Party representatives we stressed the need for them to define their stand within a short period of time. The Communist Party should choose between alliance in accordance with the principles and basis proposed by the Ba'th Party and the other alternative [not specified]. Certainly if the Iraqi Communist Party is really loyal to the front's alliance and cares for the people's unity, it would choose alliance. But if it chooses another path that is its business. However, our people's masses will condemn such a divisive stand and the Iraqi Communist Party grassroots--which is a nationalist and clean grassroots--will adopt the correct attitude toward the revolution and will condemn the attitude of its leaders which have deviated from the line of the front's alliance with the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the other progressive and nationalist parties and forces allied within the Progressive National and Nationalist Front.

Replying to a question on whether the front will continue if the Iraqi Communist Party withdraws from it, Haddad said: The front will continue and the Iraqi Communist Party's withdrawal will not affect this experiment which has come about as a result of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party's will in participation with the other progressive and nationalist parties and forces and of the party's belief in the principle of the front's alliance.

Regarding the 27 communist elements who were recently arrested, Haddad said that these were former military personnel and that investigations involving them are still continuing. He affirmed that any of them proven to belong to this organization [presumably the Communist Party] will be referred to courts and will be punished in accordance with the law. Those proven innocent will be released.

Asked about the Communist Party's allegations that it is the target of persecution and that the present problem is due to the Ba'th Party's attempt to do away with the Iraqi Communist Party's ideological and organization independence, Na'im Haddad replied: The Ba'th Party has not interfered in other parties' affairs. Rather, it respects their ideology and principles and has guaranteed their full independence to have their own organizations and political ideology. But the Ba'th Party certainly rejects exploitation of this right in order to harm the revolution. We did not ask the Communist Party to change its Marxist-Leninist ideology or to believe in the Ba'th Party's principles. We did not interfere in its organizational affairs or in its own ideology but we demand that it adhere to the National Action Charter's principles which it has itself endorsed and to the revolution's line and policies, and also that it not act contrary to this line and these principles which are the basis of the front's alliance and without which the alliance would become meaningless.

Replying to a question regarding reports that negotiations are being conducted with the Iranian Kurds, Haddad said: There is no truth in these reports which are being constantly reiterated by reactionary Kurdish elements. The revolution has not and will not enter into negotiations with reactionary and agent cliques manipulated and supported by U.S. imperialism and opposed to our people's will and nationalist ambitions. But we always say that the revolution's big heart is open to elements which in the past were hostile to the revolution but now wish to return to the people's fold and stop toeing the line of imperialism and of our people's enemies. We have repeatedly declared a general amnesty for all those who have been misguided and those who have cooperated with the cliques of treason and sabotage. A large number of these people have benefitted from the amnesty and returned to the people's fold without being brought to account. Rather, they have been received with love and provided with the means to lead a decent life. Recently a number of Kurdish families have returned and have been given every help. This is our policy from which we will not deviate.

Speaking about the Iraqi revolution's relations with the Soviet Union, Haddad explained that these relations are based on common interests and the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. These relations are governed by the principles of total independence, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. The revolution has chosen to strengthen its ties with the socialist camp because it is the basic and firm friend and ally in our struggle against Zionism, imperialism and reaction.

He said that the Iraqi Communist Party has tried to incite the world progressive forces against the Iraqi revolution through its campaigns of distortions but has failed in its attempts.

Asked about the progress made so far in the efforts to achieve unity between Iraq and Syria after it had been said that such unity would be declared on 7 April, Na'im Haddad replied: Unity is one of the loftiest objectives for which the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party is struggling to achieve. The unity of the sisterly countries of Iraq and Syria is the firm and solid base for Arab unity and a guarantee of its permanence. Efforts are currently being made by the two sisterly countries in order to achieve this great historical step which is considered the base for launching the national struggle against imperialism and Zionism. It is understood that much has been achieved on the path to unity since the declaration of the Joint National Action Charter but we never imagined that we would be able to complete this great historical action in a short time. We never declared that the unification of the [Syrian and Iraqi Ba'th] Parties and the establishment of a united state would take place on 7 April or any other date. All that I can say is that we are progressing steadily toward the achievement of unity between the two countries. We for our part have handed to our Syrian brothers our plan for constitutional unity and party unity. The Syrian brothers have submitted to us their observations on the party unity plan. When their observations on the proposed unity between the two countries are received they will be studied and arrangements will be made for a high-level meeting to discuss them.

KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES SPECIAL FORCES ON ANNIVERSARY

JN030618 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, sponsored the celebration held last night on the occasion of the anniversary of the Special Forces' formation.

His majesty made an address on this occasion, greeting the Special Forces. He said: This occasion is dear to me and to our homeland, particularly as we have absolute confidence in these special forces. We pin great hopes on them.

His majesty said: I am personally confident of and have faith in the inevitability of our victory and the victory of right, God willing, due to our men's awareness and their loyalty to our great Jordan. Foremost among these are the men of the Jordanian Arab Army and all my comrades in arms--the men of this country.

In concluding his address, His Majesty King Husayn extended his warm congratulations to the men of the Special Forces on their day. He said: Our heads will remain high, thanks to the resolution and determination of our brothers, the heroes of the armed forces. We will perform our duty in serving our country and nation in the best possible manner.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOMALI PRESIDENT

JN011443 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today received at the Prime Ministry Brig Gen Mohamed Sheikh Osman, member of the Somali Revolutionary Council and industry minister. The Somali envoy conveyed a message to his majesty from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. The meeting was attended by Industry and Trade Minister Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani.

Envoy Departs

JN012051 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] Brig Gen Mohamed Sheikh Osman, member of the Somali Revolutionary Council and industry minister, and the delegation accompanying him, left Amman this evening at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan. During his visit, the Somali minister met with His Majesty King Husayn and conveyed to him a message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. He was seen off by Industry and Trade Minister Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani.

TRANSFER OF ARAB INSURANCE UNION TO AMMAN APPROVED

JN030922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 May--Jordan has approved the transfer of the Arab Insurance Union headquarters from Cairo to Amman. It was reported here today that the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Commerce is currently undertaking contacts with the concerned parties on the transfer of the union's headquarters to Amman. It will be recalled that the headquarters of several Arab organizations, including the Arab Economic Unity Council, have been transferred to Amman.

AL-AKHBAR CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION ON DEATH PENALTY

JN010625 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Discussing the Israeli decision to apply the death penalty against the Arabs resisting the Zionist occupation, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: The decision by the Israeli enemy Government to apply the death penalty through military tribunals against Arabs resisting the Zionist occupation is not a coincidence. The decision is the latest Israeli violation of international laws and human rights. AL-AKHBAR adds: It is true that this decision will only enhance the resolution, determination and courage of the Arab fighters to continue the fight against the enemy because the decision confirms to them the reality of the enemy intentions. Consequently, these fighters will act with more valiance and sacrifice. However, we cannot help but ask on this occasion the views of the countries which support Israel and which deal with it diplomatically and whether this decision will prompt these countries to ask how far can Israel go in its violation of international law.

QNA: WEST BANK MAYORS ARRIVE IN AMMAN, MAKE STATEMENT

JN021538 Doha QNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 2 May--Three West Bank mayors arrived in Amman today. 'Abd al-'Aziz as-Sulayti, mayor of Jericho; Ilyas Furayj, mayor of Bethlehem; and Hanna al-Atrash, mayor of Bayt Sahur arrived in the Jordanian capital on a visit of several days. While in Amman the three mayors will hold talks with Jordanian officials on financial support to the Jerusalem electricity company as well as other issues related to the West Bank.

Speaking to the QNA correspondent in Amman, the mayors reiterated their rejection of the autonomy plan and said that it does not meet with Arab and Palestinian hopes. They also stressed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and consequently no one else has the right to interfere in Palestinian affairs.

MINISTER AD-DAJANI RETURNS FROM UN COMMITTEE MEETING

JN301342 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Jordanian Industry and Trade Minister Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani returned to Amman today after heading the opening meeting of the sixth session of the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia [ECWA].

Dr ad-Dajani has stated that ECWA decided to transfer its temporary offices in Beirut to their permanent location in Baghdad at the beginning of September. Dr ad-Dajani added that ECWA adopted a resolution recommending to the United Nations to suspend Egypt's membership in the committee to enable the committee to carry out its duties and coordinate among its members in view of Egypt's relations with Israel as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Dr ad-Dajani added that the committee discussed economic developments of the past 2 years and its working plan for 1980-1981; the formation of specialized subcommittees and joint economic issues such as combatting desert encroachment; international trade and the preparation of ECWA's annual report, which is to be submitted to the UN Economic and Social Council and to the UN General Assembly session scheduled for next September.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS DIALOG WITH NEWSMEN

NC021545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 May 79 NC

[Text] The Cabinet did not hold its scheduled meeting today because of the arrival in Beirut of Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and also because of the meeting which was held at B'Abda Palace under President Ilyas Sarkis. Minister Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, and Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib attended the meeting. Colonel al-Khatib, however, joined the conferees a little while after the meeting had begun.

At 1445 today, a dialog took place between Minister Khaddam and the newsmen. Responding to a question, Minister Khaddam said: We exchanged views with President Sarkis and the Lebanese officials on matters of interest to all of us, particularly the Lebanese situation. We also reviewed the Arab situation. I conveyed greetings to the president of the republic from his brother, President Hafiz al-Asad, and his best wishes for fraternal Lebanon. We are now exchanging viewpoints and ideas on what we deem useful for security, stability and peace in fraternal Lebanon.

Minister Khaddam was asked: Has a date been set for the summit conference between the two presidents following this round of talks?

He said: We are now exchanging views on everything of interest to us. President Sarkis has briefed me on his ideas about some issues of interest to all of us. Naturally, I will convey these ideas to President al-Asad. A date for the meeting between the two presidents will be set in light of the discussions we are now holding.

Minister Khaddam was asked: Has a Lebanese working paper been prepared and submitted to the Syrian officials in connection with some security arrangements, including making the Lebanese regular forces more efficient while operating in conjunction with the Arab Deterrent Forces?

He answered: No such thing has been submitted to us. Furthermore, a debate is being held on what would serve national detente in Lebanon and the situation in the south.

To another question, he said: Our attitude toward any group in Lebanon depends on this group's adherence to legitimacy, the Lebanese State and Lebanon's unity.

He said in conclusion that he will be returning to Damascus.

VOL: 47 DETAINED BY ARMY, RELEASED BY LEBANESE FORCES

NC022045 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 2 May 79 NC

[Text] The official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command made the following statement at 2130 today:

While the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Farn Ash-Shubbak, and At-Tahwita were being shelled by the Syrian forces, and while Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was dining with the president of the republic in the presence of state officials, elements attached to the Lebanese Army [word indistinct] at Al-'Adliyah traffic circle detained 47 Lebanese citizens for ambiguous reasons.

At about 1830 on Wednesday, 2 May, these elements stopped all cars and then abducted the passengers including women, children and nuns, in a sudden and forcible manner. These civilians were taken into the building of the Agriculture Ministry where they were subjected to all kinds of beatings and insults, with no respect even for the religious robes. The Lebanese Forces intervened immediately and released them.

The Lebanese Forces Command considers that such actions by regular and legitimate forces and near the [word indistinct], symbol of the defense of Lebanese rights, reminds us of the practices of the Syrian forces against innocent and peaceful people.

The official spokesman later said that as a result of the Syrian shelling of the southern suburb one civilian was killed and seven others, including two children, were wounded. Three homes were burned and 12 cars were destroyed. The Syrian forces used mortar, antiarmor and tank guns.

Army Command Statement

NC030703 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] This morning, the Information Directorate of the Lebanese Army Command clarified what took place near the Justice Palace last night. The Directorate issued a statement saying: Contrary to what has been reported by some private information media on what happened near the Justice Palace at 1200 hours on 2 May 1979, the Directorate declares that following the detention of seven military personnel of the force in the area, the force commander stopped the traffic and surrounded the perpetrators. This caused the situation to become tense. To safeguard the safety of the pedestrians using the main road, near which the incident took place, the commander escorted some citizens into the neighboring buildings to insure their safety.

The statement by the Information Directorate of the Lebanese Army Command added that the operation resulted in the release of all the abducted except 1st Sgt 'Amir Musa. The statement further said: In issuing this statement, the Army Command stresses its desire to boost the spirit of optimism and hope that began to fill the hearts of all citizens. It hopes that the citizens will not heed the tendentious rumors aimed at obstructing the security march in the country.

VOL ON SECURITY SITUATION, BORDER CONCENTRATIONS

NC030900 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Syrian shelling and explosions continued to be heard until early this morning. The Syrian positions used flare bombs to open fire. One civilian was killed in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and seven others, including two children, received various injuries. Three houses were burned and 15 cars destroyed.

In the south a state of caution and anxiety continues to prevail. Continuous sighting of Israeli gunboats in the territorial waters is reported. Reports also speak of military concentrations along the border. These concentrations coincide with the Israeli call for a quick withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon. This call was made through the UN Security Council and was in reply to the council's statement calling for strict observance of Lebanon's political independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

LIBYA

AS-SADAT SPEECH ON ARAB BOYCOTT CRITICIZED

LD021524 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--In a speech delivered yesterday the defeated Egyptian president attacked all Arab countries for boycotting his regime following his treaty with Israel.

The speech was full of foul expressions usually used in his attack against the Arab nation which has rejected his capitulationist policy.

Thus he has put all his cards on the table, revealing his despicable self--an agent who allied himself strategically with Zionism and imperialism and who has challenged all forms of rejection and measures taken to isolate his regime from the Arabs and peace-loving nations.

The saying "beware of those who help most" can be applied to him. Moreover he has flagrantly denied all the assistance and aid he had received from the Arab countries especially from the Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the emirates. This ingratitude is typical of the likes of As-Sadat whom the great Arab nation disowns.

The defeated Egyptian president has strongly attacked Saudi Arabia which granted him billions of dollars in aid and paid for his arms. With these very arms he dealt a blow to his army and people and turned victory into defeat.

He described Saudi Arabia as a weak country under the influence of others and seeking to exert influence in the Arab arena through giving bribes to Arab countries. These "bribes" he alleged, kept the Saudi regime in power, overlooking the fact that Saudi Arabia's stand towards the treasonous treaty was based on a firm national conviction. He alleged that even the money given to him by King Faysal was to bribe him to stop his intended visit to the USSR.

Referring to the states of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation he used the most foul expressions, denying the support given him by the Jamahiriya and other countries before and after the disaster of Ramadan, overlooking the fact that it was the Free Unionist Officers who made him head of the state despite the opposition he ran into after forty days of the death of the late Egyptian President Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Furthermore, he has denied the millions of dinars he had received from the Jamahiriya and other Arab states when he claimed that he would launch a war to liberate the occupied land and defend the national cause. With regard to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip he openly denied the PLO the right to speak on this issue giving himself the sole right to do so.

He also attacked the Palestinian factions of the PLO ignoring that all Arab countries and the world at large have recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative for the Palestinian people. Thus he has confirmed his total obedience to the USA the leader of imperialism and the only state not recognizing the PLO.

The defeated president's speech confirmed all the calculations of the Great First of September Revolution and the dangers it had predicted in connection with the deviation of the defeated president and his fall in the grip of the enemy and imperialism.

The Jamahiriyah has continuously warned that As-Sadat was a traitor and that he feels closer to the Zionist enemy than to the Arabs and that he wanted to fight the Arabs since he had decided not to fight the enemy.

The defeated president made it crystal clear yesterday that what we call the Egyptian-Zionist-American treaty against the Arab nation can only be countered by uniting the revolutionary masses in Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria and Palestinian resistance and Jordan and by uniting the two Yemens as soon as possible as well as the whole Arab peninsula.

By this speech the defeated Egyptian president has announced without shame or ambiguity his strategic alliance with the enemy and America and challenges the Arab nation, undermining this nation's status in history.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RECEIVES MAURITANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD021334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II received this morning at the royal palace in Fes Mauritanian Prime Minister Lt Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif, who arrived in Fes this morning. Details of the royal activities are reported in the following dispatch by the radio correspondent in Fes:

His Majesty King Hassan II received this morning at the royal palace in Fes Ahmed Ould Bouceif, prime minister of Mauritania, and the accompanying delegation. His majesty the king was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed; Minister of the Royal Palaces, Protocol and Medals Gen Moulaye Hafiz el-Alawi; and his majesty's two advisers, Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda.

Following this, his majesty the king held a private meeting with the Mauritanian prime minister. Following this meeting which lasted about an hour and a half Ahmed Ould Bouceif made the following statement to the radio and television service:

[passage indistinct] Regarding a question about the mission of the presidents of Nigeria and Mali in Mauritania, the prime minister announced that their missions fell within the framework of the committee of sages set up by the OAU to look into the affairs of the Sahara question. He went on to add that the two presidents of Mali and Nigeria, who put forward a number of questions, understood Mauritania's viewpoint on the subject.

Ahmed Ould Bouceif arrived in Fes about 1100 today.

The Mauritanian delegation is composed of commandant (Samari), member of the permanent bureau of the Military Committee for National Safety; Ahmed Ould Abdallah, foreign affairs and cooperation minister; Dr Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel, minister of planning; and Dr Ba Oumar, minister of rural development.

BEGIN INDEPENDENCE EVE SPEECH TO NATION REPORTED

TA021303 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1840 GMT 1 May 79 TA

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin address to the nation on the eve of Independence Day--live]

[Text] Citizens of Israel, on Independence Day 1979, rejoice without fear. There is no reason to fear; there is reason to rejoice. How is this Independence Day different from all its predecessors? For 30 years, we have had a state of war with all of our neighbors around us. This year, we have peace with one of our neighbors, the greatest and strongest of them, with Egypt. We have signed a peace treaty with Egypt and a week ago it became valid. A peace treaty is not a piece of paper. This is the most important international commitment that a country can take upon itself.

There are also practical results of the signing of the peace treaty between us and Egypt. On the threshold of Independence Day, you can see with your own eyes, without quotation marks, one of them. This is the first time that a ship bearing the flag of Israel, the blue and white flag, has crossed the Suez Canal, from its southern entrance, in Suez, to Port Said. This has happened, we can say, for the first time, from the time of Lesseps, who built the canal, or the time of Disraeli, who purchased it for Great Britain. Certainly it is the first time since the Bat-Galim, which was sent 25 years ago, was stopped at Suez and the sailors of which were jailed for 3 whole months and the ship confiscated. This time there was our ship--with the Israeli banner raised, under the eyes of all the sailors on its deck and with, on both sides of the canal, thousands of Egyptians standing, cheering, happy, welcoming, giving honor. This phenomenon is not to be despised. It proves that it is the Egyptian nation that wants peace and not only its respected president or the Government of Egypt.

Shortly there will be other practical results of the peace we have made with Egypt. But I will not conceal from you, on the contrary, I will point out that for the sake of this peace we have made very many sacrifices, even painful ones. Why did we do this? Because we prefer sacrifices for the sake of peace to the sacrifices of war.

On the eve of the 31st Independence Day, we have received a special present. Citizens of Israel, a few days ago seven prisoners of Zion, who had been sentenced to 10 years, to 15 years, of hard labor, arrived here. Anyone who has been in a Soviet concentration camp knows what it means to be there, to live there, behind the barbed wire fences, for 9 years, 14 years. That is great suffering. I will not go into detail. There is no need to. Many in Israel have been in those camps and they know. And here, on the threshold of Independence Day, they have come to us, wonderful people, spiritual heroes. They were not broken, like others. They admitted specifically, true, we are Jews, Zionists, we think that Eretz Yisra'el is the historic homeland of the Jewish people. We want to return to the land of our forefathers and build it.

When they were sentenced to 15 years in prison, they raised their right hands and repeated the ancient vow from the days of the Babylonian exile: If I forget thee, oh Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning.

We have been privileged to receive them in our country with love. That was a very moving moment, when we saw them coming down from the El Al plane which brought them so far, from Russia, from Vienna, from New York. They were reunited with their families and their dear ones. Several of them had not seen their children for all those years.

We saw the joy of liberated man, the delight of a man who was free again, who returned to his homeland. I can promise you, citizens, that we will continue to work for the release of the prisoners of Zion and the guaranteeing of the right to immigrate to anyone wishing for Zion in the Soviet Union.

I also received a specific promise from the U.S. President, with whom I talked on this issue, more than two or three times, that he will continue to make efforts for the release of all the prisoners of Zion and for guaranteeing the right of every Jew who wishes to do so to immigrate to Eretz Yisra'el from the Soviet Union.

And I have another promise. We have not forgotten our brothers in Syria. They are not in prisons, but they are in a ghetto. They live in fear. They must be released, from the fear, and from the country of fear. To this day we have made many efforts and we will continue.

I cannot speak about the details. I can tell you, friends, that we have not forgotten these, our brothers, nearly 4,000 people from an ancient Jewish colony which made an enormous contribution to Israel's wisdom and law for tens of thousands of generations. With a few planes it would be possible to get them out, to bring them to safe shores. We cannot understand this sadism which is expressed in keeping them as hostages. We do not give our friends rest, in Europe and in the United States, and every day we demand of them, or almost every day, to work for the release of our brothers from Syria.

And the same applies to our brothers the Falashas from Ethiopia. Again, I must not go into details, but I can tell you that we have worked with them in order to bring them all to Eretz Yisra'el and we will continue to work for this. We will not cease nor rest until all the Jews, both in Syria and Ethiopia, are together with us in our country.

On the threshold of Independence Day, as I appeal to the Jewish people wherever they are, I have called upon our brothers in the diaspora: Arise and come to us. The time has come. Nearly 50,000 will leave the Soviet Union this year. To our regret, there is the grave phenomenon of dropping-out. We will try to put an end to it and we will call on all those leaving the Soviet Union for Eretz Yisra'el to, indeed, come to Eretz Yisra'el and no longer go to the countries of the exile.

If, to these 50,000 Jews--let us hope that their number will increase--we add tens of thousands of immigrants from the countries of the West, from the free countries, then we will, shortly, if the Lord permits, reach immigration of nearly 100,000 people a year. That ought to be the minimum. Then we will find that we can absorb the immigration, that we can increase those who return to Zion, and we will build. Building in our country is, traditionally, the key to the operation of all the economic resources. There will also be an economic flourishing. We will build our country with honor and we will live on our labor. The day will come when we will live thus and we will no longer be dependent on aid from outside.

For this purpose, we must guarantee that our country has a power of attraction. The days have passed when, in the West, or even in central Europe, what Herzl called the trouble of the Jews was the decisive force for emigration to Zion. Today we have a country of our own, every Jew who wishes to immigrate can get up and do so and the day his foot touches the ground of the homeland he becomes a citizen. But there are still problems facing us, stopping immigration. And here, as I said, our country needs a power of attraction. I am sure that peace will influence immigration.

I will not hide from you one sad fact. It is indeed true that there was a surprise in the Yom Kippur War and there was also an eclipse. In the end, our army overcame.

That was one of the most tremendous victories in the history of Israel's Army, but the first days were very hard days for our nation. Then, there were Jews, both in the East and the West, who, maybe without justification, but it is a fact, put a sort of question mark over the State of Israel and its future. I am certain that this question mark has disappeared, and with the signing of the peace treaty between us and the most powerful of the Arab countries--all the other neighbors around us number half of the Egyptian population--I am certain that the future of the State of Israel is no longer in doubt.

Yes, there are and there will be more problems, but there is no question mark over the existence of an independent Jewish state and the existence of the Jews in Eretz Yisra'el. Thus, peace will certainly be one of the attractions for those returning to Zion, immigrating to Eretz Yisra'el. However, the quality of life will also decide. We must guarantee good manners in relations between man and his comrades. Each one should respect others, the woman, the old person, the child. We must act so that our country will be clean. Why can it not be like Switzerland? There no citizen will dare to throw a cigarette butt down in the street and if a citizen sees him do so, he bends down, picks it up, and puts the butt into the bin intended for it. Please, let us all behave thus and then our country will be clean. Our country is good, beautiful, green, it produces green, why should we not guard its cleanliness?

This, too, will be a force which will attract the Jews to come to Eretz Yisra'el and settle here. A free economy--an economy open to private initiative--freedom, that, too, has the power of attraction. It is obvious that the free economy must be linked with social justice; nobody can be unemployed here, hungry, roofless. The free economy is what will build our country, but it must be bound up with social justice and this we will do.

There are several economic and social problems which have not yet been solved. I am speaking with you as with friends and you all know what I mean. At the head of the scale of priorities is the problem of housing for the depressed and also of the depression in housing, especially for young couples. I know that the ministers of absorption, of construction, of housing, will make all efforts to solve these problems in the foreseeable future.

The Cabinet has decided, for the sake of fulfilling this objective, to freeze public construction, apart from a number of exceptions. One of the exceptions, of course, is the rehabilitation of the poverty stricken quarters. Jerusalem, the capital, is the second exception. And then there is medicine. But, in general, we will freeze public construction so that all resources, particularly the building manpower, can be directed at the construction of housing units. And if, during 2 and a half years, the end of the period in office of this Knesset, we are able to build tens of thousands, as I hope, of housing units, and solve, maybe mainly, this problem, we will have done something important. Believe us that we want, with all our hearts, to do this important thing and we will try to do it so as to solve the most painful problem for us, for all of us.

We have been ordered: Be happy and joyful in your festival. I call upon you, citizens of Israel, this year, the 31st Independence Day, to be happy in it, to be happy with all your hearts, for there is reason to rejoice. In the days of old, so we were told by our forefathers, there was one who said that anyone who has not seen the joy of the last day of the festival of booths has never ever seen joy. Let us promise that 100 years will come and there will still be someone in our country who will say, anyone who never saw the joy of Independence Day 1979, never saw joy in his life.

A happy holiday to each and every one of you. A happy Independence Day celebration to the whole house of Israel, in the homeland and in the diaspora.

BEGIN SUBMITS AUTONOMY PLAN TO MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

TA031127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister has submitted his autonomy plan to the ministerial committee preparing Israel's positions at the negotiations on this issue.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the plan is basically founded on the 26-point plan submitted to Presidents Carter and as-Sadat in December 1977 after he introduced some insubstantial changes following the signing of the Camp David accords.

Our correspondent points out that the document talks about granting administrative autonomy to the residents. In the prime minister's opinion, Israel will be the source of authority of the self-administration through the military government. The military government will withdraw from the area in which it is now stationed but will not be abolished.

According to the prime minister's plan, Israel will continue to be responsible for security in the area in order to prevent terrorist acts. Israel will continue to establish settlements and will keep public lands which will be allocated for the rehabilitation of refugees.

Our correspondent adds that the ministerial committee will discuss the prime minister's plan next Monday.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTS ON BEGIN'S DOMESTIC MANEUVERS

TA271130 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Apr 79 p 13 TA

['Uzi Benziman article: "Begin's Maneuvers in the Domestic Front"]

[Text] This week Prime Minister Menahem Begin made a number of moves to strengthen his control of the government and its coalition. In a series of meetings with ministers of the Democratic Movement, Begin told them he opposed allowing them to go on with their appeals to the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee on decisions regarding settlements. The prime minister told Messrs Yadin, Tamir and Katz that the opportunity to appeal to the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee had been given to the DMC ministers when that party was united and had considerable weight in the Coalition and during the negotiations with Egypt. From now on, Begin is not prepared to continue with this system. Begin suggested that the appeals to the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee be traded for the raising of their complaints (on settlement issues) before the Cabinet. The Democratic Movement ministers agreed to this proposal.

In exchange, Begin expressed his readiness to consider the pressure exerted on Messrs Yadin and Katz concerning domestic and welfare issues. Yadin is not satisfied with how the Ministerial Committee for Welfare Affairs he heads is functioning or with the implementation of the plan for rehabilitation of poor neighborhoods. Yisra'el Katz has found that the plans he initiated on issues of welfare (guaranteeing income, retirement) were not being implemented because of arguments with the finance minister. This week, Yadin and Katz met with Begin and Ehrlich and adopted a decision on speeding up the legislation process of the draft bills on the above-mentioned issues.

The talks between the Democratic Movement ministers and Begin revealed to all those concerned the mutual dependence of these elements while showing Begin's edge over them in this display of hand wrestling. Just as Begin needs these three ministers for the stability of his government (the three constituted an important factor when Begin imposed his will on the government during the debates on the peace treaty), both he and they very well realize their dependence on him. Begin is very sensitive about exposing his government to internal strife, particularly on the part of the Herut (his position is especially delicate at the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee where there is opposition to his peace policy by many Likud members). This week, in the talks with Messrs Yadin, Tamir and Katz he strove to achieve harmony between them and himself.

At the same time, Begin acted to relax tension between himself and Dayan: He did not permit Minister Hayim Landau to express his reservations to the Cabinet about the foreign minister's utterances regarding the Golan Heights; at the Likud faction meeting he vigorously and harshly set out to defend the foreign minister and crushed the Herut Executive's decision (to the effect that Dayan should be fired). The strenuous efforts Begin made this week to defend the foreign minister once again illustrated the interesting relationship which has developed between the two men over the years. Dayan, who craves political power, is absolutely dependent on Begin's good will (I was told this week that Begin and Dayan had conducted talks on the possibility of Dayan joining a government headed by Begin toward the end of the last government's term). In exchange, the prime minister once again is ready to put up with Dayan's deviations from the official line.

This week, Begin publicly begged Dayan to continue in his post as foreign minister. On previous occasions (following the independent position Dayan adopted when determining Israel's position in the U.S.-Israeli working paper in September 1977 and following the initiative he took in the formulation of a new version of Israel's stand on the reply to the U.S. questions on the future of the West Bank in May-June 1978) Begin did it in tete-a-tete meetings with the foreign minister. In those meetings Dayan expressed his readiness to resign if his moves were not agreeable to the prime minister.

The efforts to avoid a crisis are not unilateral. Dayan himself tries to amend the errors he has committed whenever he feels he has upset Begin. He also reacted in this way last week when he published a clarification to his statement on a same sentence linking the future of the Sinai and that of the Golan Heights.

However, it is hard not to remember this week that in the course of the negotiations with Egypt moves and declarations by Dayan ultimately became the government's official position.

CHIEF OF STAFF TO LEAVE FOR EGYPT IN TEN DAYS

TA022013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 2 May 79 TA

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eitan will leave for Cairo in about 10 days for a 3-day visit as the guest of the Egyptian Army. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel reports that this visit comes in place of the visit postponed due to the events in Nahariya. The chief of staff will be accompanied by the head of the general headquarters intelligence branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi. A meeting between the chief of staff and the Egyptian defense minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, is also planned in the course of the visit.

'ASHDOD COMPLETES SUEZ PASSAGE, DOCKS IN HAIFA

TA011318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 May 79 TA

[Text] The first Israeli ship ever to pass through the Suez Canal has arrived home in Haifa. The freighter "Ashdod" docked a short time ago. The historic voyage marked the implementation by Egypt of one of the conditions of the peace treaty to allow freedom of navigation of Israeli shipping through the canal.

Our reporter, who was on board the "Ashdod" from the time it left Elat until its arrival today, said the Egyptians gave the ship a warm and enthusiastic welcome and extended every courtesy.

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 1 MAY

TA010800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 79 TA

[Text] The foreign minister of Honduras, Roberto Palma, has arrived in Israel. In the absence of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who is in Burma, Senor Palma was welcomed by the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Yosef Ciechanover.

QIRYAT ARBA' DEMONSTRATORS ISSUE DEMANDS

TA301824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Qiryat Arba' women have demanded that Jews be allowed to settle in Hebron and that those people who took part in the pogroms against the Hebronite Jews 50 years ago be punished. They have sent cables on these issues to the prime minister and the defense minister.

The group of women and children of Qiryat Arba' who occupied the Hadassa building in Hebron have announced that they intend to celebrate Independence Day there. Today, the group was visited by MK's Druckman, Horowitz, Kohen-Orgad and Stern-Qatarn.

The greater Yisra'el Movement has sent its blessings to the people occupying the Hadassa building in Hebron and announced its identification with their struggle for the right of every Jew to live anywhere in Eretz Yisra'el.

GUSH EMUNIM BEGIN MARCH ACROSS SAMARIA

TA021147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 May 79 TA

[Text] About 2 hours ago, the Gush Emunim march from the settlement of Tapu'ah to Ari'el set out. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh points out that the military government authorized the march after the Gush Emunim members promised they would not try to establish settlements in its course.

WEST BANK MAYORS PROTEST MARCH, POLITICAL ISSUES

TA021951 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1935 GMT 2 May 79 TA

[Text] Nabulus, 2 May--Several Judaea and Samaria mayors held a protest march in Nabulus on Wednesday and afterwards convened in the town to discuss political problems. The mayors protested the Gush Emunim march, expropriation of lands in the Nabulus area for expanding settlements and the establishment of autonomy. They also wrote a memorandum to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in which they express their protest and announce that they recognize only the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria notes that the military authorities ban mayors and public figures in the West Bank from holding political meetings or conventions.

Further Details

TA021517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 May 79 TA

[Text] Students from the Bi'r Zayt college demonstrated this morning, held up Palestinian flags and blocked the road to the Neve Izuf settlement. In the course of the demonstration shots were fired and one of the demonstrators was wounded in the chest. The police are investigating the possibility that he was wounded by settlers' shots. The student was taken to the Ramallah hospital and operated on. It was reported that his condition is satisfactory. A curfew was imposed on the Bi'r Zayt college at noon and the IDP forces surrounded the area. Quiet is now prevailing there.

The Samaria march of Gush Emunim came to an end in the settlement of Tapu'ah in the afternoon. The organizers of the march say that about 60,000 people marched along an 11-kilometer route through the Samaria villages.

Gush Emunim's political secretary, Gerson Shafat, told our correspondent Moshe Vestelbaum that he hopes the prime minister will carry out his decision and make it possible for 10 Gush Emunim nuclei to settle in Samaria.

Four U.S. correspondents in Hebron were taken to the military authorities as they took photographs in the Ja'bara Hill region which is closed. They also took a photograph of one of the owners of the vineyards on the hill. The journalists were asked to hand over their film and when they refused to do so they were taken to the military authorities building. An Israeli journalist, Tahrir Khuri, who was also in the area, was taken also. In the meantime three of the correspondents were released.

More on Meeting

TA031008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] The mayors of Judea and Samaria have disobeyed the orders of the military government and held a political meeting in Nabulus. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that 17 representatives of the municipalities had asked to march to Salfit in Samaria in sympathy with the landowners whose lands have been expropriated. However, the military government refused to grant them permission. At the meeting in Nabulus, the mayors endorsed several decisions in which they protested the ban imposed on their march while Gush Emunim was given permission to march. They demanded that settlements and expropriation of lands be stopped at once. They also decided to hold a general strike on 15 May. The mayors sent a cable to the UN secretary general in which they announced that the PLO is their representative.

At the same time, the military government closed the Bi'a Zayt college to the students. The Ramallah military governor told the college dean that only workers should be allowed to enter the college.

The curfew in the vicinity of the college was lifted last night after the students removed the Palestinian flags from the houses. A college student was injured yesterday during a demonstration alongside the road leading to the settlement of Neve Tzuf. The police are in possession of a license number suspected of being of the car from which shots were fired.

Last night the residents of Neve Tzuf decided not to cooperate with the police in this affair until the military government takes the following measures: long-term closure of Bi'r Zayt college; issuance of extradition orders against the dean and the teachers for incitement; investigations in Bi'r Zayt like those carried out in Neve Tzuf; and the issuance of instructions to IDF soldiers regarding opening fire similar to the instructions given to the settlers. Our correspondent has learned that four residents of Neve Tzuf were summoned by the police for questioning on the shooting but they did not respond.

SETTLEMENT ATTEMPT NEAR MI'ILYA FOILED

TA022116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 2 May 79 TA

[Text] A general strike will be held in the Arab village of Mi'ilya in the western Galilee as a token of protest against the attempt of several Jewish citizens to settle on private land at the edge of the village. The head of the village, Elyas (Luways), told our correspondent Gad Levi that this will be a quiet general strike. Early tomorrow evening a joint meeting of the committee of the heads of the Arab local authorities and the committee for the protection of lands will be held to protest what happened today.

The head of the Ofira settlers committee firmly denied this evening that the Ofira residents carried out a settlement attempt near the village of Mi'ilya in the western Galilee. The people going to Mi'ilya said they are former Ofira residents. However, they are not known in Ofira. A general strike was held in Ofira between 0600 to 1300 to protest procrastination in the work of the Directors General Committee dealing with the affairs of the residents. All tourism and commercial services in the town were idle.

MAJOR HADDAD ACCUSES UNIFIL OF ASSISTING TERRORISTS

TA291521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Commander of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon, Sa'd Haddad, says that last night his men caught an armed terrorist in the central enclave who had tried to penetrate into Israel to carry out strikes. The terrorist, called Mustafa (Hallawa), aged 22, was carrying a Kalashnikov automatic rifle, a tow-type anti-tank missile, as well as a camera and film. The terrorist told his interrogators in the enclave that he had bought some of the equipment from officers of the Irish UNIFIL unit. He also said that the terrorists in Tyre paid \$25,000 to an Irish officer in return for information and photographs of Israeli and Christian military installations.

According to the arrested terrorist, the terrorists in southern Lebanon are sending mail to their colleagues in Europe in diplomatic pouches of the UNIFIL Norwegian unit. Major Haddad accused UNIFIL of increasing cooperation with the terrorists. Among other things, he said, UNIFIL personnel supplied a field-telephone to the terrorist headquarters at the Beaufort fortress and assisted them in paving a road to the mountain on which the fortress is located.

TERRORISTS SHELL LEBANESE CHRISTIANS 1 MAY

TA011609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 May 79 TA

[Text] The terrorists opened mortar and artillery fire on the Christians in the enclave north of Metulla. Our correspondent in the north, Yehezq'el HaMe'iri reports that the terrorists are especially shelling the village of Dayr Mimas. The militia forces are not returning fire at this time. Our correspondent reports that exchanges of fire took place over the last 24 hours also between terrorists and UN forces in various fronts in southern Lebanon.

JALLUD DELIVERS AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI

LDO21946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT May 79 LD

[Text] In the meeting between Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, prime minister of Libya [title as heard], with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the message of Col Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya, was presented to Imam Khomeyni.

This message states: The revolutionary Government of Libya, following its victory over the government of Idris, has always been on the side of the people of Iran and their rightful struggles against the shah. It adds: The support of the Libyan revolution for the Islamic struggles of the Iranian nation caused the reactionary Arab governments in their support for the shah to adopt a hostile stance against the people and the Libyan Government and to show their hostility and opposition to it.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi adds: our contemporary world is surrounded by three basic fronts: the red front of communism, the white front of the Western bloc and the United States and the black front of international Zionism. This unholy alliance provokes the Islamic nations of the world to join the ranks of the leaders of the revolution, to revive the holy and exalted front of the early days of Islam and to reestablish its material and spiritual power. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in the suggestions which he has made for the establishment of the Islamic Republic, states: National and popular congresses should be organized, and the other subject is that ideological, revolutionary armies should be formed.

Khomeyni Response

LDO21938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Reply by Ayatollah Khomeyni to message from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi, delivered by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, His Excellency Col Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, your esteemed letter, which included an inquiry about my health and attention to the problems of the oppressed State of Iran and the tragedies which the honorable Muslim nation has suffered, was handed to me by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, for which you have my gratitude.

After the passage of the black eras of repression, after enduring extremely horrible times, after losing its independence and its Islamic rites and national observances at the hand of criminals headed by the treacherous Pahlavi dynasty and after witnessing the acts of plunder and innumerable acts of treason committed against its religious and national sanctities, against the country's vast resources and, above all, against its manpower and cultural heritage, the Iranian nation, by the will of Almighty God and by relying on Islam and the generous Koran, found itself and its Islamic, humanitarian movement. Like a roaring flood, it crushed the awesome dykes of colonialism and despotism and smashed the traitors and the despotic ignorant 2,500-year-old monarchy and its acolytes.

The honorable Iranian nation, like the Islamic brethren at the dawn of Islam and during the era of revelation, without weapons and empty-handed but armed with the might of faith, giving its blood freely, making sacrifices along the path of Islam and rushing toward martyrdom for the achievement of its goal, was crowned with victory and threw out of the arena the despotic, exploiting and colonizing foes and relegated them to the garbage heap of history. It was this Islam and faith which granted us victory.

Should nations and governments wish to achieve victory and Islamic goals, with all their dimensions for mankind's happiness, they should hold fast to the rope of God, should refrain from discord and dissension and should obey the just Almighty's behest: Hold fast, all together, by the rope which God stretches out to you, and be not divided among yourselves.

Turning one's back on the lofty teachings of Islam and turning toward the West and East subjugated the Muslims, with a population of some 1 billion and with stupendously rich resources, to the overlordship of the foreigners and made them lose their rites and resources to the winds.

You have seen for yourself, and we have witnessed it, that the unity of the word of a valiant but weak nation, armed with faith in Islam and Almighty God, resulted in triumph over the international ghouls and cut off the hands of all the colonialists.

Then it follows that Muslims should obtain this key to victory and should strive for the unity of their word in order to achieve independence and freedom.

It is you, the heads of governments, who ought to pursue this Islamic thought. Give up enmity toward and disagreement with your brethren. The Islamic governments' responsibility in the presence of Almighty God and toward the nations is extremely onerous.

The Islamic governments should put the Egyptian Government, which has perpetrated this terrible treason against Islam and Muslims, in its place and should sever relations with it. The Egyptian nation should cut off the hands of this traitor from their country and should expunge the shame of agency to the United States and Zionism from the nation.

I have ordered the government to break off relations with Egypt.

We extend the hand of brotherhood to all the Islamic nations and seek succor from them all so that we might achieve our Islamic goals.

And may peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

KHOMEYNI EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MOTAHHARI

LD021154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, sent a message today on the occasion of the martyrdom of the late Haj Seyd Morteza Motahhari. We start our midday news with the full text of Imam Khomeyni's message:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We belong to God and we are returning to him. I express my condolences on the regrettable loss of the great martyr and esteemed thinker, jurist and (?kindnatured) person, the late Haj Seyd Morteza Motahhari, may God bless his soul, to Islam and its great saints and to the Islamic nation, especially the struggling Iranian nation. I express my condolences for the martyrdom of a person who spent his noble and valuable life in pursuit of the sacred aims of Islam, and conducted a hard struggle against deviations and misbehavior. My condolences for the martyrdom of a man who was unparalleled in Islamic studies and various Islamic and Koranic arts. I have lost a very dear son and mourn him, for he was a personage that I regarded as a fruit of my lifetime. With the martyrdom of this illustrious son and immortal learned man dear Islam has received a (?blow) that nothing can heal. And I express my congratulations for the possession of such self-sacrificing personages who spread light with their presence during their lifetime and after.

The enemies must, however, know that this Islamic, learned and philosophic personage will not disappear with his going away from us. The terrorists cannot terrorize the humanist personality of the men of Islam. They must know that God willing, our nation becomes more determined in its struggle against corruption, despotism and colonialism with the loss of such great personalities.

We are ready for sacrifice and prepared for martyrdom in the way of God. I declare as a day of public mourning Thursday 3 May 1979 to pay tribute to this sacrificing and struggling personality in the way of Islam and the nation; and I myself will observe mourning Thursday and Friday in Feyziyah theological school. I beseech Almighty God for mercy and forgiveness for that beloved son of Islam and for greatness and honor to dear Islam.

Peace be to the martyrs of the path of right and freedom.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 2 May 1979.

Burial in Qom

LD030532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] On behalf of the association of the instructors of the Qom religious seminary, it was announced that the body of the fortunate martyr Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari, after the funeral in Tehran, will be transported by car to Qom. At 1530 it will be carried from the Imam Khomeyni Square to the holy grounds of Hazrat Ma'sumeh, may God's peace upon her.

AFP: Funeral Demonstration

NC030850 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, May 3 (AFP)--The funeral today of the assassinated Iranian religious dignitary Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari turned into a huge anti-communist demonstration, although he allegedly was killed by right wing Islamic extremists.

Several hundred thousand men and women marched in step behind the ayatollah's coffin chanting: "We will kill those who killed our brother" and "Islam is victorious, communism is defeated."

Mourners carried banners condemning communism and the Cherkha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq. "They should be hanged," a woman spectator commented emotionally.

The coffin was escorted by hundreds of "guardians of the revolution" and armed men of the Khomeyni committees.

Ayatollah Motahhari, a top disciple of Islamic revolution leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, was chairman of the secret Revolutionary Council, according to the terrorists who shot him.

Responsibility for the assassination was claimed by Forghan, the same anti-clerical Muslim group that killed former armed forces chief of staff General Mohammad Vali Qarani 11 days ago.

The provisional cabinet led by Premier Mehdi Bazargan was under heavy guard in the funeral procession since leaflets have proclaimed that cabinet members are on Forghan's list of targets.

Armed men were clustered on roofs of cars in the procession.

Simultaneous mourning rites were performed in most of the capital's mosques and broadcast outside them by loud speakers. Mullahs preached: "Communism is by nature against religion in general and Islam in particular."

The procession went from Tehran University Mosque where Ayatollah Motahhari taught Islamic theology and law, to the southern exit of the city from where the body was taken to the Shi'ite Muslim holy city of Qom.

The body was to be buried in Qom's mausoleum for Saint Aasumeh, the sister of the eighth Shi'ite Imam Reza.

TEHRAN CITES RUMORS OF SHAH'S POSSIBLE DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

LD030546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] It is rumored in the Bahamas, where Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is staying, that he will soon leave those islands. These rumors are mainly due to the fact that some activity and movement can be seen among the companions of the former shah. Carter's government has recently informed Mohammad Reza Pahlavi that following the improvement in relations between Iran and the United States he can reside in the United States. On the other hand, Brzezinski, President Carter's advisor in security matters, speaking in New York yesterday, emphasized that the arrival of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in the United States would pose certain security problems.

POLICE, GENDARMERIE COMMANDERS PROMOTED

LD021325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense announced in a statement today that, in view of the fact that the late Major General Qarani has been approved as a martyr, his promotion to the rank of lieutenant general was ratified by the High Council of Defense and National Security as of 22 April.

In two other statements, the Ministry of National Defense announced that on the approval of the High Council of Defense and National Security, Colonel Mojallai, the chief of national police, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general as from 1 May, and Colonel Montaz, commander of the all-state gendarmerie, was also promoted to the rank of brigadier general as of 1 May.

THREE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT BY YAZD COURT

LD021340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Yazd Province, after hours of deliberation, issued sentences this morning on three agents of the previous regime who were accused of taking part in murder, battery and wounding of the struggling people of Yazd as follows:

Conscript soldier (Gholam 'Ali Shahsavandi), son of Qanbar 'Ali, accused of murder and attacks on demonstrators and battery and wounding, was acquitted of the charge of murder and his act was diagnosed as manslaughter. He was ordered to pay blood-money to the guardians of the deceased, and was sentenced to 1 year of correctional imprisonment on the other charge.

Warrant Officer (Gholam Mohammad Nokabadi), son of Hoseyn, was sentenced to 9 months' correctional imprisonment.

Sgt ('Askar Taqi), son of Akbar, the former chief of (Aksar) patrol post, was sentenced to 6 months' correctional imprisonment. Third Sgt (Mohammad Masih), son of Gholam Reza, was sentenced to 2 months' correctional imprisonment.

NVOI: FRUITS OF REVOLUTION BELONG TO ALL

TA222200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The revolution of the Iranian nation started with the efforts and the sacrifices of all the people, all the parties and all the national and democratic organizations. Therefore, all the forces which were instrumental in the success of the revolution, should defend its principles and should share its fruits.

A revolution is not a change of cabinet or a change of administration. It is a [word indistinct] event as a result of which the foundations of a regime are destroyed and on their ruins a new system is built.

As a result of the victory of the revolution all the laws and regulations of the toppled regime are also annulled. Undoubtedly the democratic and Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation is not and cannot be exempt from this general state of affairs.

The Islamic revolution threw all the executive, judicial and legal institutions of the former shah into the garbage can of history.

One of the fruits of our nation's revolution should be and certainly is the irradiation of favoritism regarding this or that person, this or that group, and this or that party and organization which believes in the revolution.

The people are rightfully saying that the Islamic revolutionary government and all its apparatus are being built on the ruins of the former regime, and those who committed treason and crimes against the property and the people of Iran are being tried and punished today.

Had people like Dr Eqbal been still living, who carried out the bleak police actions during Mohammad Reza's despotic rule of terror and oppression against parties and organizations opposing the regime of the despotic monarchy, they would have been tried by the people's courts.

U.S. imperialism and the remnants of the former regime endure their defeat by the revolution of our people, and therefore they are trying to strike a blow at it in any possible way.

Undoubtedly one of the fruits of Iran's Islamic revolution is unity and unanimity of word and deed among all the forces of national, democratic and revolutionary parties.

Basing itself on unity and unanimity of word and deed, our proud nation was able to crush the murderous royal apparatus and to establish a republic in our country. This unanimity of word and deed, the foundations of which were built during many years of struggle, should be guarded like the apple of one's eye.

Incidentally, the plots and conspiracies of imperialism and aggression are all directed toward making this unity unstable. By creating discord among the national, democratic and revolutionary forces, they are trying to weaken the provisional Islamic government and thus deprive the Islamic Republic of the total support of the people.

Unfortunately there are some people, who, intoxicated with victory, knowingly and unknowingly take steps in this direction and with monopolistic attitudes, they want to deprive others of the fruits of the revolution.

The revolution has gone through one phase and has entered the new and serious phase of construction. This new phase more than ever requires a closeness among the revolutionary forces.

Let us replace discord with unity and unanimity. Only by doing so can our nation deepen and reinforce the achievements of the revolution.

NVOI ON U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN PERSIAN GULF, INDIAN OCEAN

TA011200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 20 Apr 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Danger of Establishing a U.S. Military Presence in Our Region"]

[Text] The military expansion of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf has rightfully caused a great deal of concern in the minds of the people of our country and in the minds of the nations of the region. Having panicked at Iran's victorious revolution and having lost its military bases in Iran with the toppling of Mohammad Reza's regime, the United States is constantly thinking about a new conspiracy against the Iranian nation and against other nations of our region. In his recent statements, His Eminence Khomeyni declared that the United States has been and is involved in creating instability and different types of expansion in our fatherland. With the murderous and toppled regime of the former shah, U.S. imperialism lost its most loyal ally. Through the former shah not only was the United States plundering our country and stifling the cries of the rightful demands of the people of our fatherland, but was crushing every anti-imperialist and freedom movement in the region.

The shah's regime was toppled, but the debased U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies did not abstain from their policies of expansion and invasion. On the one hand, U.S. imperialism is now busy forming a new treaty and a military alliance with the participation of Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia and probably Pakistan, under the false title of the "Islamic treaty," and on the other hand it is vigorously expanding its military bases in the Indian Ocean, in the Persian Gulf and in the Red Sea. The Island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean has now been converted into one of the biggest U.S. military bases. U.S. bases situated in Oman, in Bahrain and in Saudi Arabia are being expanded in an unprecedented manner. Furthermore, according to a series of secret treaties, the United States has obtained a few bases from Israel and Egypt in the Sinai Desert and in the Red Sea area. It is an undeniable fact that (?the purpose of) creating, expanding and equipping all these bases with the most modern military equipment is to carry out the United States' filthy military, strategic and economic policies, the basic intents of which are plundering and confiscating the national wealth of our region through coup d'etats and conspiracies and through empowering satellite governments of the Pentagon and the CIA. In the past, the United States often resorted to this barbaric and inhuman policy of colonialism. The concern of the peoples of the countries of our region and also (?that) of our northern neighbor regarding the acceleration of the United States' military presence in the Indian Ocean area should primarily attract the attention of our revolutionary leaders to the situation the United States is causing in the Indian Ocean, because the danger of the military presence and the show of force on the part of the imperialist United States is (?greater) to our country than to any other. The problem is not that the powers are constantly disturbed by each other's behavior or that the Soviet Union and the United States show sensitivity toward one another. These two countries know about each other's might. It would be unrealistic to ignore the danger of the expanding military presence, the conspiracies and reckless acts of U.S. imperialism, and it would be unrealistic to think that [word indistinct] of a neighboring friendly government regarding the danger arising from continued conspiracies by the U.S. military presence which is especially directed at the national and Islamic revolution of our fatherland as being only sensitivities.

We must say that [word indistinct] is not about the concentration of power and expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The truth of the matter is that U.S. imperialism is energetically preparing for different types of conspiracies against the nations of our region.

The internal [word indistinct] of our fatherland during the past few weeks are clear indications of the activities of the remnants of the former regime, of SAVAK and of the enemies of Iran's revolution, all of whom receive instructions from the Americans--from the Pentagon and from the CIA--and carry them out. With a show of force, Washington wants to boost the morale of its envoys, its hirlings and agents in the countries of the region and especially those in our country, so that at the opportune moment it will strike a blow at the revolution of Iran, at our people and at our fatherland. Any type of optimism and any purely administrative encounter with regard to a vital problem directed at our fatherland by the United States would cost dearly. The people of our country rightfully condemn the policy of the formation of [words indistinct] the military presence and conspiratorial acts of colonialism on the part of U.S. imperialism. More and more the public should be told about this danger and all the national progressive forces should be mobilized for confrontation with the plots and conspiracies of the Pentagon and the CIA. The security and stability of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf can be (?maintained) only by the governments of this region. The Iranian people will not accept in any shape or form the military presence of a foreign power in this region.

INDIA

OFFER OF SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER PLANT DECLINED

BK021557 Hong Kong AFP in English 1236 GMT 2 May 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, May 2 (AFP)--India has declined to accept a Soviet offer to build a big atomic power plant in this country, it was officially stated in Parliament today.

The offer was made by Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin during his visit here in March last.

Junior Atomic Energy Minister Sher Singh said in reply to a question in the Lower House that the Indian Government was not in favour of setting up larger atomic power plants, considering the present stage of the country's technological development.

The minister also informed the House in reply to a separate question that the joint Indo-U.S. proposal for establishing an international panel of scientists on nuclear safeguards had been dropped after further discussions with the United States.

It has been reported earlier that the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Authority had expressed reservations on being approached to head the proposed panel.

The decision to form the panel was taken in the course of the currently continuing negotiations between India and the United States, on the question of India accepting full-scope safeguards. So far this country has firmly turned down the proposal.

SANJAY GANDHI REFUSES BAIL IN NEW DELHI

BK021629 Hong Kong AFP in English 1545 GMT 2 May 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 2 May (AFP)--Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of former Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, who has been granted bail today refused to leave prison until others arrested along with him were also released, family sources said tonight.

Bail bonds from Sanjay and 40 of 301 arrested Youth Congress (Indira) workers were accepted by the magistrate's court earlier today.

Sanjay, 33, who has been trying to stage a reentry into active politics, and his supporters were arrested yesterday after violent clashes with police at the fashionable shopping centre here while on a protest march against the setting up of special courts by the government to try persons responsible for excesses during the 1975-77 emergency rule of Mrs Gandhi.

Charges framed against Sanjay and others were attempt to murder, rioting, assaulting public servants on duty, causing injury and damage to property.

Mrs Gandhi visited her son in the jail and (?stayed) for about (?10) minutes there in the afternoon.

Patel's Explanation for Arrests

BK030923 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 May 79 BK

[Text] The home minister, Mr H.M. Patel, said in the Rajya Sabha today that in the clashes between the police and the Youth Congress-I demonstrators in New Delhi on 1 May, Mr Sanjay Gandhi caught hold of the deputy commissioner of police and pulled him down.

At the insistence of Mr Sanjay Gandhi, his followers assaulted the deputy commissioner with lathis [batons] and fists. Mr Patel was replying to a calling attention motion by Mr Shivchandra Jha, Janata, and others regarding the incident.

Giving details, the home minister said the police had to resort to teargassing and cane charging because the attitude of Mr Sanjay Gandhi and others leading the procession was defiant and as a result of which the procession did not disperse, nor did the violence abate.

NEPAL

KING ORDERS PROBE OF STRIKE; EDUCATION MINISTER RESIGNS

BK021626 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 May 79 BK

[Excerpts] His majesty the king has constituted a five-member royal commission headed by the chairman of the Judicial Commission of Supreme Court judges, Mr Dhanendra Bahadur Singh, to investigate into the nature and causes of the students strike and to impartially probe into the incidents that took place in different places and to suggest measures to (?solve them).

All arrested students who do not have criminal charges will be immediately released.

The notice said: Necessary arrangements are to be made for the resumption of normal studies by students and for the reopening of the educational institutions. All valid demands for the welfare of students are to be sympathetically considered and fulfilled by the concerned units of [words indistinct].

His majesty the king has accepted in accordance with the constitution of Nepal the resignation of the minister for education, works and transport, Mr Pashupati Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, tendered to the prime minister, Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista, (?wherein he) announced that it would not be morally correct for him to continue in office in view of the recent students strike.

According to a notice published by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king, his majesty has asked the minister of state for communications and tourism, Mr Jagdish Jha, to look after the Education, Works and Transport Ministry.

EXILED POLITICAL LEADER ASKS KING FOR DEMOCRACY

BK021615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT 2 May 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 2 May (AFP)--General Secretary of the Banned Nepali Congress Girijsa Prasad Koirala today appealed to King Birendra of Nepal "to end his government's repressive policy" and resume dialogue with former Premier B.P. Koirala for "restoring democracy in the country."

In a statement issued at Patna, capital of Bihar state in eastern India, Mr Koirala suggested that King Birendra should emulate his grandfather, the late king Tribhuvan "who as an enlightened ruler cooperated with democratic forces," PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency reported.

"We would not like a situation such as that of Iran to develop in our country," he said and added "monarchy must be limited and constitutional if it is to survive in our country."

PAKISTAN

ENVOY DENIES GOVERNMENT PLANS TO BUILD NUCLEAR BOMB

BK030121 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 May 79 BK

[Text] The Pakistan ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Niaz A. Naik, has described as baseless and incorrect an American press report that Pakistan is planning to build a nuclear bomb. He said that Pakistan has good relations with all Islamic countries and neither Libya nor any other Arab country is funding Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. He said that nonpeaceful uses of nuclear energy would not serve Pakistan's purposes which wanted nuclear energy for peaceful uses.

Mr Niaz A. Naik maintained that nuclear [words indistinct] and made clandestinely. He pointed out that when 200 kilograms of material, capable of producing 10 nuclear bombs had disappeared from the United States and was found in other countries, nothing was done about that. But when Pakistan buys a simple pipe for its textile industry the United States charges that Pakistan is making a nuclear bomb.